'Visayan' only for the areas just mentioned, while the people of Cebu, Bohol, and Leyte were for a long time known only as Pintados. The name 'Visayan' was later extended to them because...their languages are closely allied to the Visayan dialect of Panay.[15] 101

In 1942 there were about 7,200,000 Visayan Filipinos living in more than twenty major islands and several hundred smaller ones. In addition to the coastal regions of Mindanao, six large islands inhabited almost exclusively by Visayans are Cebu, Bohol, Negros, Panay, Leyte and Samar. (See Plate IV.)[1] The largest group of Visayans are the Cebuanos (3,940,000) who occupy Negros Oriental province, Cebu, Bohol and other Visayan islands. The barriofolk of Caticugan are almost entirely Cebuanos. The Panayanos (2,085,000) inhabit most of Negros Occidental province, Panay, Guimaras, and other Visayan islands. In 1942 the population of eastern Leyte and Samar island totalled 995,000, the people (most of whom) speaking a modified Cebuano dialect called Wari-Wari. A small enclave of people living in the Aklan River valley of Panay (about 180,000) may have migrated to the Philippines before the arrival of the Borneo emigrants who settled the island in the 13th century.[16] 161 162

The Cebuanos and Panayanos (the latter are often called Ilongos) speak different dialects. Beyer believes that Cebuano is probably the least modified of the 197 174

[15] G. Nye Steiger, H. Otley Beyer and Conrado Benitez, A History of the Orient. New York, Ginn and Company, 1926, pp.122-3.

[16] H. Otley Beyer, "The People of the Philippines." Unpublished book manuscript. Manila, 1943, p.173.

1 [See p.36, Cat.162--Analyst]

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economic regions of Negros, is devoted almost entirely to sugar cane except for a fringe of lowland rice along the southwestern coast. The land is relatively level along the coast but undulation occurs as the plain approaches the mountains. Only the northern and southern subdivisions of the plain have drainage problems.

The southern division of the west Negros plain has the greatest amount of acreage devoted to lowland rice, although it is also a sugar cane area. Here flows the Ilog, the longest river in Negros, navigable for five miles by lightdraft ships. The west Negros plain is the most important area in the island from an agricultural point of view. Associated are large towns, adequate roads, narrow-gauge railways (for transporting cane to the mills), and a dense population.

The Tablas plateau in southwestern Negros, a thinly inhabited and little known area, is relatively isolated from the rest of the island. Here occurs the only break in the national road system encircling Negros. While once a plateau surface, the Tablas area is now a hilly upland, deeply dissected. Perhaps with the exception of the central mountains, the Tablas plateau is the most undeveloped area in Negros. The few settlements are located along the coast. [161]

The Southwest Coastal lowlands, extending westward from Tolong to the southern part of the plain of west Negros are a series of disconnected flood plains created where the rivers deposit their sediments on reaching the

Population of Negros

Negros is the fourth most populous island in the Philippines, Negros Occidental the second most populous province. 161

TABLE VIII

Five Most Populous Islands and Provinces in the Philippines (1948)[63]

Islands	Population	Provinces	Population
Luzon	9,185,826	Cebu	1,123,107
Mindanao	2,702,498	Negros Occidental	1,038,758
Panay	1,491,759	Leyte	1,006,891
Negros	1,424,961	Pangasinan (Luzon)	982,906
Cebu	1,123,107	Iloilo (Panay	816,382

Bacolod (101,432) is the eighth largest city in the Philippines with only 65,000 fewer persons than the second largest city, Cebu. Negros Oriental is the thirteenth most populous province in the Philippines; its capital, Dumaguete (24,838), is one of 792 cities in the Philippines with a population over 5,000 and under 25,000. Nearly 75 per cent of the people of Negros lives in Negros Occidental; its sister province, composing about 40 per cent of the island's total land area, is relative thinly populated.

Philippine Social Trends reports that in 1939 23 per cent of the Filipinos "lived in cities and 162

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[63] 1948 Philippine Census (Population), p. 9 and passim. The population of Siquijor Island is omitted from the population of Negros. In 1948 the population of this sub-province of Negros Oriental was 57,258.

90

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Two large population movements are observed in the Philippines; one is from rural to urban areas and the other from areas of high population density to areas of lower density. The low ratio of males to females (ages 15 to 34 years) in the barrios surveyed by the Rivera-McMillan study suggests that rural to urban migration is selective of young males.

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Since Chapter III discusses the historical growth of Negros' population, this section is concerned with present demographic patterns. (See Plate XIII.)[1] The population of Negros is concentrated in plains and lowlands; the rugged Central Mountain range and the isolated Tablas plateau are relatively blank on the population map. Large areas in southwestern Negros have less than 100 persons per square mile.

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The increase in population densities of Negros between 1903 and 1948 are given in Table IX.[69]

TABLE IX

Population Densities in Negros (Persons Per Square Mile)

Province (Island)	1903	1918	1939	1948
Negros (Total)	91	120	222	270
Negros Occidental	104	133	277	349
Negros Oriental (Excluding Siquijor)	77	107	166	191

1 [See p. 91, cat. 162--Analyst]

[69] The population densities differ in various sources due to the varying areas given Negros and its provinces and whether or not Siquijor is included in Negros Oriental. Census of the Philippine Islands: Taken under the Direction of the Philippine Commission in the Year 1903. Washington, D.C., U.S. Bureau of Census, 1905, II, p.28. Census of the Philippine Islands: 1918. Washington, D.C., Bureau of Printing, 1921, II, "Population and Mortality," p.28. Commission of the Census: Census of the Philippine Islands: 1939. Washington, D.C., Bureau of Printing, 1940, I, "Reports of Provinces, Part 3," page 4 of section on Negros Oriental and page 3 of section on Negros Occidental.

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Negros (excluding Siquijor) is one of the most densely populated islands in the Philippines. The average population density was 270 persons per square mile in 1948 in comparison with the Republic's average of 167. Since large areas of Negros are uninhabited or thinly populated, these figures are less meaningful than the physiologic densities. The physiologic density is the ratio of population to cultivated land. According to Spencer in 1948 the physiologic density of Negros Oriental was 1,378 persons which was slightly higher than that of Negros Occidental which was 1,328. In 1948 the physiologic density for the Philippines was 1,186 while the four provinces with the highest physiologic densities were: Ilocos Sur (2,120), Mountain (2,118), Pangasinan (2,066) and Cebu (2,051).[70] Spencer believes that Negros, along with Cebu, Bohol and Leyte, in the Visayas, "are reaching their saturation point."[71] For all of Negros Oriental south of Dumaguete with the possible exception of Tolong municipality, this statement would appear correct.

The rapid increase in the population of Negros, particularly Negros Occidental, between 1903 and 1948, was stimulated by the development of the sugar industry, mainly after the passage of the Payne-Aldrich Act in

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[70] Spencer, op. cit., p.44, Table 3. This source states: "Since the cultivated area is not precisely determined, the density figures can only be considered as approximate estimates."

[71] Spencer, op. cit., p.41.

161 ●

1903 which established duty-free sugar quotas for the Philippines and the amendment of this Act in 1913 by the Underwood Tariff Act. "The passage of these two Acts of preferential treatment resulted in tremendous increases in the amount of land planted to commercial agricultural crops, especially sugar cane, hemp, and coconuts."[72] With greater acreage devoted to sugar cane and the conversion from the primitive muscovado sugar mills to the modern sugar centrals, the need for field and factory workers increased rapidly. With the exception of the Bais area and some parts of northern Vallehermoso, Negros Oriental lacked the broad plains which would attract individual farmers, and did not undergo this development of sugar production.

Negros population growth graph from 1845 to 1948 vivifies this trend. (See Plate XIV.)[1] The population growth of Negros resembles that of the Philippines but by the beginning of 1918 there was a rapid increase in the population of Negros Occidental while Negros Oriental lagged behind. In 1887 the population of the two provinces was almost the same; by 1948 Negros Occidental had nearly four times the number of people of its sister province.

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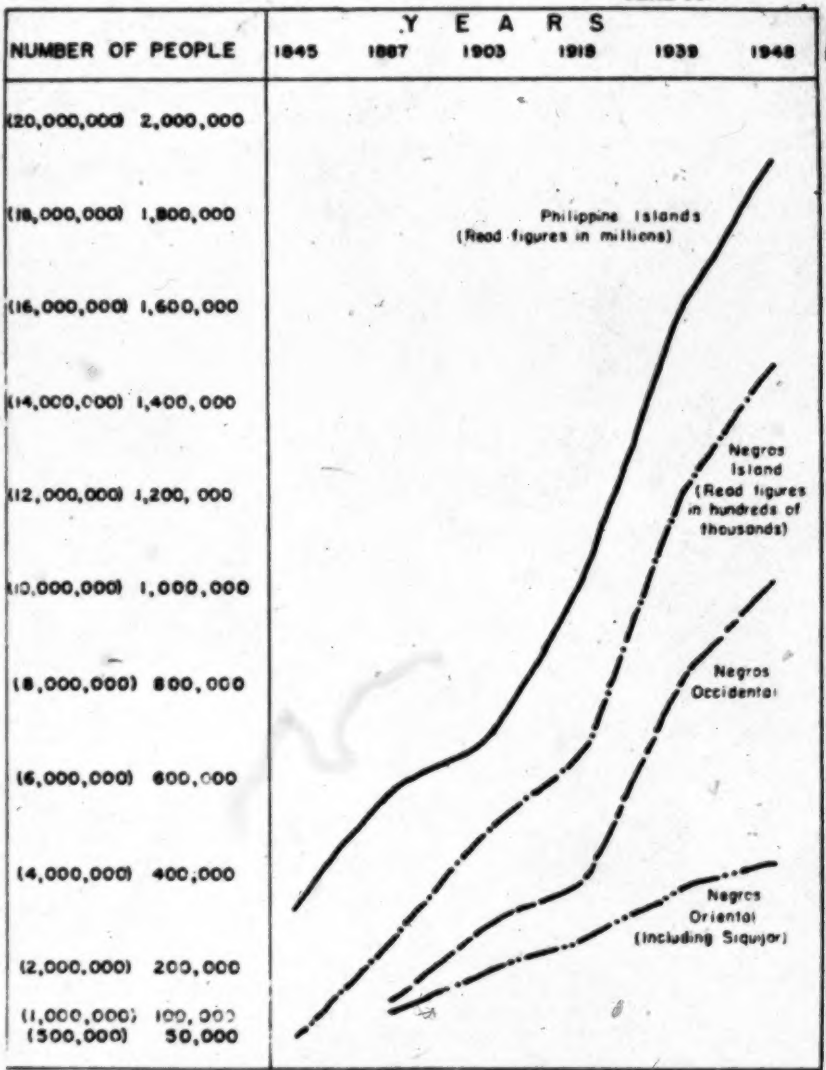
[72] Wernstedt, op. cit., p.86.

1 [See p.94, cat. 161 Ansyst]

20: Hart E-5 (1951) 1954 OA1 Philippines
Central Bisayan OA14

PLATE XIV



COMPARATIVE POPULATION GROWTH CHART
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND NEGROS ISLAND
1845 - 1948

Sources: Fuzeta, Zuniga A Computes from 1903 to 1948

dyh

161

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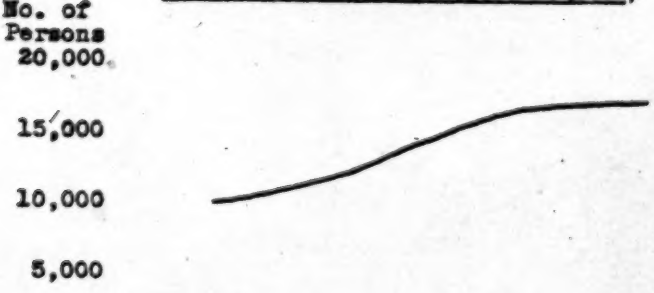
161.

The population of Siaton municipality increased from 10,074 in 1903 to 17,926 in 1948, and appears to have leveled off after 1939, lagging behind the island as a whole and Negros Oriental.[73] Over the same 45-year period (1903-1948) Negros' population increased 207 per cent; that of Siaton increased only 78 per cent. The percentage increase of Siaton's population between 1939 and 1948 was 6 per cent as compared with 15 per cent for Negros Oriental. A large part of this increase was due to World War II when people came to Siaton from Cebu, Bohol and Siquijor. Many of them did not return to their homes after the end of the war. It would seem that Siaton's saturation point has been reached under existing conditions.[74] Siaton's population growth from 1903 to 1948 is shown in Graph I. [166]

GRAPH I
POPULATION GROWTH
SIATON MUNICIPALITY (1903 - 1948)



Sources: Censuses of the Philippines

[73] The 1918 and 1939 census figures for Siaton were, respectively, 13,183 and 16,968.

[74] Improved sanitation and medical facilities would influence this statement but there appears to be no justification for expecting drastic improvements within the near future.

Caticugan, Dangola, Naga, and Talo-ot, was 878 according to my census made in 1951. However, there was no way to determine the population of the other sitios except by additional censuses, and time did not permit. Barrio or sitio locations are also indicated on the map, the majority being near the coast, rivers, or the National Road.[76]

The census figures are misleading if one attempts to analyse the decline or rise of the population of individual barrios in Siaton. Even though the inhabitants state and all evidence indicates that the population of Caticugan (including Naga, Talo-ot and Dangola) has increased considerably since 1900, the census figures show a decrease. Sitios often are transferred from one barrio district to another between censuses and no records are made of these changes. This is the explanation for the very rapid increase of population of Barrio Sumaliring between 1918 and 1939, from 360 persons to 1,273. Some sitios counted in 1918 as part of the poblacion were transferred to Sumaliring before 1939.

I tried to untangle this situation for Siaton municipality but abandoned it as hopeless. However, to

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[76] The locations of many barrios and sitios were made by questioning informants. The writer did not visit all of them. There is no certainty that all of them are shown and the location of many is approximate on Plate XVI. Some settlements are shown north of Siaton's municipal boundary for the people consider them part of their municipality. The barrios in the region along the Siaton River valley to Apoloy and the strip through which the National Road passes are the most accurately located communities on this map.

illustrate the complexities of the changes and to offer partial explanations, Camboay and Napacao were once sitios of Canaway; Cabangahan and Bonawon sitios of Giliga-on; Maloh and Datag sitios of the poblacion; Mantiquil, Sandolot, and Calanan sitios of Casala-an; and Tayak a sitio of Bonbonon. The dates of the various transfers were unknown by the inhabitants.

The census figures indicate that the poblacion and barrios Bonbonon, Caticugan, Giliga-on, Inalad, and Mantuyop--all bordering the present National Road--are the oldest settlements. The census data also suggest strongly that the Siaton River valley was relatively thickly settled at an early date; in 1903 there were nearly 1,000 persons in the somewhat isolated vicinity of Casala-an. The history of this area, presented in Chapter III, supports this tentative conclusion.

Barrio Bonawon's population increased more rapidly than any other locality in Siaton municipality. From 824 inhabitants in 1918 the Bonawon vicinity grew to 2,393 persons by 1948. Between 1939 and 1948, for example, the population doubled. As a case study special attention was given to this vicinity. Once a sitio of Barrio Giliga-on, Bonawon was relatively isolated from the eastern part of the municipality due to inadequate transportation. Probably not until 1930 did busses reach Bonawon. Bonawon has fertile soils and, being

p. 100

near the sea, the people can both farm and fish. Improved road conditions and the desire for land probably led many to move to this "frontier" before the last war. 161

During the war and Japanese occupation of Negros, Bonawon was ideally situated. It was too far from either Tolong or Siaton to be patrolled. People from Zamboanguita, Bacong and Cebu (particularly Bato and Santander) came to Bonawon. As the new persons settled in Bonawon, they prospered. Many who arrived as tenants are now small landowners. They attracted relatives and friends from Negros and Cebu. Others married and decided to settle permanently in the locality after the war. These factors appear to be the primary reasons for the increase in the population of Bonawon. According to local informants, no new territory was added to Bonawon between 1939 and 1948.[78] 166 161

Table X[1] illustrates the relation of Siaton municipality to the remainder of the province in regard to barrio district and poblacion population sizes. The average population of the 21 municipalities of Negros Oriental in 1948 was 18,390 which is almost the same as that of Siaton. The chart indicates that the average 161

[78] In 1952 a proposal was approved by the municipal council of Siaton to create a new barrio, Tambo, within Bonawon district. The proposal was prompted because "Bonawon is over-populated and one barrio lieutenant cannot attend properly to his duties." [632]

1 [See p. 101, Cht. 161 - - Analyst]

barrio district population for the province is close to that of Siaton, although the latter's poblacion is about one-third smaller than the average provincial poblacion. Siaton's poblacion is more a large barrio than a poblacion.

TABLE I

	Barrio District Population (1948)		Poblacion Size (1948)	
	Location	Population	Location	Population
NEGROS ORIENTAL				
Average	-	1010	-	3378
Largest	Calamba (Guihulngan)	19097	Tanjay	12503
Smallest	Kaidiocan (Valencia)	112	Valencia	806
SIATON				
Average		943	-	2364
Largest	Bonawon	2393	-	-
Smallest	Mantiquil	239	-	-

Agricultural Regions of Negros

The preceding material has presented some of the major aspects of Negros' cultural landscape. This section will be devoted to the agricultural regions. Greater emphasis will be given to corn and rice areas since this information will better place Siaton in proper perspective.

Southern and eastern Negros, mainly Negros Oriental, is a region of corn and coconuts; western Negros' major crops are sugar cane and rice. While the

The Southern Corn-Coconut region is one of the most sparsely settled areas in Negros, with the exception of the Tablas plateau and the Central Mountain range. Dumaguete has over 1,000 persons per square mile while Bacong has between 250 and 499 persons. The remainder of this region has a population density between 100-249 persons per square mile with most of the Filipinos crowded along the narrow littoral. The western and northern parts of this region, reaching back to the Central Mountain range, are even less sparsely inhabited.

The Southern Corn-Coconut region's cultivated land extends from the southern municipality of Sta. Catalina to Pamplona. From the steep cogon-grass slopes of the Central Mountain range to the coconut-lined beaches, corn fields are the most typical sight. Rice paddies usually occur as isolated patches in a carpet of corn with a coconut fringe.

Five varieties of corn are grown in the Philippines: pop corn, sweet corn, dent corn, glutinous corn (*lagkitan*) and flint corn.[86] Flint corn is the most widely grown variety in the Philippines, as a whole, and in the Southern and Northern Corn-Coconut regions. Flint corn is better suited to grinding into meal--the staple food in these two regions.

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[86] Leopoldo B. Uichanco and Francisco M. Sacay, Philippine Agriculture: Field Crops. Manila, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, 1949, I, p. 112.

when copra prices fall school enrollments decrease. For the most part, the Chinese control the buying and selling of copra. Their trucks come from Dumaguete to pick up copra from stores where Filipinos sell their small crops.

The Northern Corn-Coconut region begins in the south with Manjuyod municipality and continues to the north to Canlaon and Vallehermoso municipalities. A northern extension of this region includes Negros Occidental's eastern littoral. Both the southern and northern municipalities of this region are transitional to sugar cane agriculture. This northern region is larger than the Southern Corn-Coconut area; the former has about 743 square miles of which 239 square miles (32 per cent) are actively cultivated.

Many geographic factors typical of the southern region also characterize the Northern Corn-Coconut region. There is less level land in the northern region; the small riverine floodplains and narrow littoral account for most of it. While annual precipitation is greater than in the southern region, the northern area also is subject to droughts. Transportation facilities are not as adequate as in the south, and the northern region lacks an adequate port. The only sizeable port is at Guihulngan where shallow-draft inter-island ships stop. The rest of the coast is lined with shallow inshore waters or offshore coral reefs.

Population densities are greater in the northern region with an average density of 289 persons per

112

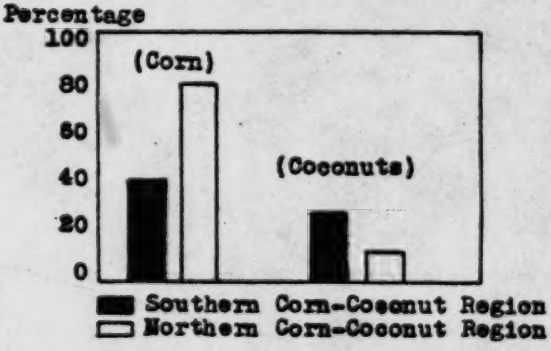
square mile,(in the south, 196 persons). The heavy pressure on the land has resulted in a constant westward push of the people, who cleared the steep slopes of their natural vegetation and planted the cleared land. This has resulted in a larger proportion of submarginal agricultural land than in the southern region. A greater proportion of the cultivated land is devoted to corn and a much smaller area is occupied by the principal cash crop, coconuts. Lacking an easy access to outside food sources and adequate transportation facilities for selling copra, the barriofolk of this region rely upon subsistence agriculture.

161 ● 311 433

The difference between the Southern and Northern Corn-Coconut regions in regard to land occupied by both corn and coconuts is illustrated in Graph II.

GRAPH II

Percentage of Cultivated Land Devoted to Corn and Coconuts 1950 — 51



Percentage of cultivated land in the northern region devoted to various crops is shown in Table XII.[1]

1 [See p. 113, cat. 311 -- Analyst]

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> means to defend themselves, as they used to do when there were no Spaniards in the country. Therefore many towns of peaceful and subjected Indians revolted and withdrew to the tingues [mountains], and refused to descend to their houses, magistrates, and encomanderos...[30]

177
721

Christianity seems to have made many Visayans more passive, for prior to the arrival of the Spaniards they were known as brave warriors. Mirandola states that the people of Cebu, for example, were "very warlike and vicious." Christianity also made the Visayans the bitter enemies of the Moros, who in turn regarded them as the children of the Spaniards who sacked towns in Mindanao and Sulu and sold Moro slaves in Manila. The history of Siaton reflects the fear and terror these Moro raids held for the early settlers of southern Negros.

175*
161 ●

Negros remained a relatively unknown and undeveloped island until the middle of the 19th century. Varona states that in the middle of the 16th century many Spanish writers were so badly informed that they thought Negros was inhabited solely by Negritos. A study of the sources in Blair and Robertson yields a meager number of references to Negros and even fewer detailed accounts. Negros during these centuries was overshadowed by Cebu and Panay. It was not until the development of the sugar industry, destined to make the island the "Sugar Bowl of the Philippines," that Negros' development and population began a rapid increase.

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30 Najeeb M. Saleeby, The History of Sulu. Bureau of Science, Division of Ethnology, IV, Part 2. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1908, p. 281.

20: Hart E-5 (1951) 1954 OA1 Philippines
Central Bisayan OA14

In 1838 the Spaniards in Siaton told all the Filipinos to stay inside their homes on an appointed day. Poblacion officials visited each residence on this day with an alphabetical list of names. Each family was given a family name.[50] The administration of Siaton, the tax accounts and other official records, were complicated by the lack of the people having a family name. There were many men known simply as Francisco, nicknamed Esco or Escong, often making it necessary for double nicknames to distinguish all the Escongs--such as Escongyawa. There are still communities in the Philippines where the people have family names that appear to have come from the same page of an alphabetical list.[51]

175* 659 551 177

FROM 1845 TO THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION

In 1849 Tomas Mezquita succeeded Omedillas as the parish priest of Siaton. At this time the Siaton parish covered about 60 miles, from Zamboanguita to the Sicopon

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[50] In this matter Cadiane is inconsistent for family names are given for capitans beginning in 1831. After Francisco Sugboanon came capitans Alejandro (1821-22); Felix (1823-24); Clemente (1825-26); Francisco Sugboanon (1827-28), re-elected; Etib (1829-30); Cayetano Cadingan (1831-32), first capitan with a family name; Celestino Makagig (1833-34); Etib (1835-36), re-elected; and Juan Jarnaes (1837-38).

[51] Most of the family names of the later leaders of Bonbonon cluster: Cajigan, Capoli, Carnaes, Janala, Jandug, Jangar, Japoli, Padunar, Pagulas, Paladar, Palagar, Palalomas, and Palalon. Since C and J are often interchangeable in Cebuano, such names as Capoli and Japoli were once probably identical.

175*
161

River, and had 714 tributos (taxpayers). Using the ratio 1:4 this would mean by the middle of the 19th century there were about 2,800 people in the Siaton parish. This figure includes only the Christian Filipinos, not the pagans who lived in the mountains; there were many in the parish. For example, when Mezquita made his first visit to Bawayan (Tolong) he baptized 100 monteses (hill or pagan people). Visits to Basay (west of Tolong) by Mezquita resulted in eighty baptized pagans and another visit gained the Church an additional thirty converts.

The Population of Negros in 1845

Negros' population had not grown very rapidly since the Spaniards' arrival. In 1845-50 the island had its first fairly detailed census based upon the municipal unit. Using the tribute ratio 1:5 Negros was estimated to have a population of 58,720 persons in 1845.[52] There were two major population centers, the Bais lowland and the vicinity of Bacolod. In western Negros the population concentration had been steadily moving north probably due to the availability of excellent land and the proximity of overcrowded Panay. On the other hand, both Echauz and Marco state that in 1850 there were only 30,000 inhabitants in Negros which had seventeen towns (pueblos).[53] It is difficult to determine which estimate

[162]
[166]

[52] Buzeta and Bravo, op. cit., pp. 555-9.

[53] Echauz, op. cit., p. 33 and Marco, op. cit., p. 99. Marco probably used Echauz and Echauz gives no indication of his source for this population estimate.

Bisayas Pagans OA11
172

is the more accurate; the writer is inclined to accept the more detailed estimate of Buzeta and Bravo. Even the larger population estimate would have meant that in 1850 Negros had a population density of only twelve persons per square mile. By 1850 six Recollect fathers and eleven curas insulares (Filipino lay assistants) lived in Negros.

In 1851 Basilio Kirit, nicknamed Baroro, was elected capitan and some roads were built in the poblacion. In 1861 a severe cholera epidemic hit Siaton and killed many of the inhabitants. Marco gives a vivid account of this epidemic that swept Negros.[54] It appears to have been introduced to Negros from Panay and later spread throughout the archipelago.[55]

The Non-Christians of Siaton

During the Spanish period there were an estimated 300 Negritos (or Atas) living in the mountains near Siaton. The last Negrito group to visit the poblacion was in the 1930's who told the people originally they had come from Panay (Antique province). Informants in Siaton are still living who remember the Negritos and reported that "they were not very black but we could tell they were Atas by their hair." The Negritos came to the lowlands to barter medicinal roots, honey, rattan, and similar items, for rice corn and clothing.

[54]Marco, op. cit., pp. 99-100.

[55]Frederic H. Sawyer, The Inhabitants of the Philippines. London, Marston S. Low, 1900, p. 398.

occurred in Negros until 1873.[72] To this day, however, fear of the Moros exists among the people of the area; many of them believe that the only "good Moro is a dead one." 175* [563]

The Growth of the Population of Negros: 1877

175* 161

The development of the sugar industry in Negros had two results. First, it became more important to establish law and order in the island for protection of the mills and growing wealth of the hacenderos. The Spanish officials in Manila began to take more interest in Negros and an attempt was made to stamp out outlaws. It was mainly the hacenderos who wished the protection of the American flag during the Philippine revolution, not because they were unsympathetic to the revolt against the United States but because they wished to protect their investments.

175* 161 464

Second, the development of the sugar-producing areas in Bais, San Carlos, and northern and western Negros made a larger labor force necessary. These workers were obtained, for the most part, from Panay, Cebu and Bohol. Echauz gives an interesting account of the recruiting of workers for the haciendas.[73] He writes of employers sending thirty or forty thousand pesos (one peso = fifty cents, U.S.A.) to Panay to requisition laborers.

[72] Galang and Osias, op. cit., p. 405.

[73] Echauz, op. cit., pp. 83-5.

175*
161
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> Twenty or thirty men come and apply for jobs during the milling season and talk with the 'capatas' or foreman, and express their willingness to work because the hacendero treats his men well. After a long talk the hacendero agrees to give seven or ten pesos for each laborer for fifteen days...The hacendero, then thinks that his problems are solved, but the next morning he wakes without the laborers who he has already paid because they fled during the night.[74]

175*
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The expansion of Negros' sugar industry, the press of the people on the cultivable land of Cebu, Bohol, and Panay, and natural increase swelled the population of Negros from 58,000 in 1845 to 204,669 in 1877. The population of the major Visayan islands in 1877 is given in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV

Population of the Six Major[75] Visayan Islands - 1877

Islands	Population
Panay	777,777
Cebu	403,296
Bohol	226, 546
Leyte	220,515
NEGROS	204,669
Samar	178,890

In 1884 there were thirty-six *cabezas* in Siaton; each was responsible for about one hundred Filipinos[76] or

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[74]Echauz, *op. cit.*, p. 84.

[75]Sawyer, *op. cit.*, p. 296. Sawyer states he obtained these figures from "a Spanish record" that he does not fully cite. In 1880 Echauz writes there were 200,000 inhabitants in Negros with thirty *pueblos*. Echauz, *op. cit.*, p. 35 and Ruiz, *op. cit.*, p. 131.

[76]This information was given me by Santiago Tayko who had been appointed a *cabeza* when eighteen years old and still lives in Barrio Bonawon.

175*
161

a total estimate of 3,600 Christian Filipinos. Nine cabezas lived in Bonbonon, three in Giliga-on and the remainder in the general vicinity of the poblacion. The Recollect fathers in Negros had increased from six in 1850 to thirty in 1880, another sign of the growing population of the island.

The Local Spanish Administration in Siaton

175*
632

Gadiane's manuscript gives one insight into the local Spanish administration of Siaton during the latter part of the 19th century. In many ways the present administration of Siaton municipality is patterned on the Spanish system, with a mayor instead of a capitan and barrio lieutenant for the cabeza de barangay.

175*
622

The cabezas de barangays were the agents or representatives of the capitan in the various barrios under the latter's jurisdiction. Gadiane writes that the cabeza originally served for only one year in Siaton, then for two, and finally their term was lengthened to three years. Zaide describes the office and functions of the cabeza.

> The pueblos [poblacions in the sense municipality is used today] were divided into barangays [barrios], each under a chief called cabeza de barangay. Originally the office of the cabeza was hereditary, then eventually elective. All cabezas paid no tribute and, after serving for some time, they became members of the town aristocracy--the principalia. The chief duty of the cabeza was to collect taxes in his barangay.[77]

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[77]Zaide, The Philippines Since Pre-Spanish Times, p. 176.

20: Hart E-5 (1951) 1954 OA1 Philippines
Central Bisayan OA14

175* 872

grammar translated into Visayan and also a big Spanish-Visayan dictionary. If you asked your teacher questions while the class was in session he might pull your ears or scold you. If you failed to answer questions on the lesson given you in the morning that afternoon you were given five lashes.[108]

[565]

The school was mainly for the sons of the better-to-do Filipino who lived in the poblacion. Children from the nearby barrios rarely attended this school.

THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTIONS AND THE REPUBLIC OF NEGROS

175* 635

In 1856 Negros was raised to the status of a military-political province; in 1890 it was divided into the provinces of Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental. In 1887 Negros' population was estimated to be 270,891, an increase of more than 65,000 in ten years.[109] Gadiane mentions this administrative division of Negros and reports that a "military government was organized at Dumaguete under Governor Joaquin Tavira."[110] Negros' new provinces were still classified as corregimientos (military provinces) and governed by army officers.

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[108] The stress on teaching Spanish in Siaton is interesting since this was not typical of most of the schools during the Spanish period. In 1885 a Franciscan friar wrote a pamphlet which ridiculed the Filipinos' efforts to learn Spanish and stated: "All a Filipino needed to enable him to go to heaven was to learn how to pray, to plow, and to be obedient to his superiors, especially to the parish priests." Encarnacion Alzona, A History of Education in the Philippines: 1565-1930. Manila, University of the Philippines Press, 1932, pp. 96-7.

[109] Galang and Osias, op. cit., pp. 405-6. In 1893 Echauz states Negros had a population of 320,606 with 42 towns and that the number of Recollect priests in the island had increased to 47. Echauz, op. cit., p. 37.

[110] This statement is from Gadiane's manuscript and is supported by Pedro Teves, "Una Breve Historia de Dumaguete," The Official Program of Dumaguete City. Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, November 24, 1948, p. 46.

limited amount (300,000 tons) of duty-free Philippine sugar; there were immediate increases in sugar production in the archipelago.[162] By 1921 the exporting of sugar had exceeded that of the Spanish period. With the inauguration of the quota system the output of Negros' sugar declined somewhat, but remained relatively stable until World War II.

Negros' population expansion was directly connected with the growth of the sugar industry. However, Panay, Cebu, and Bohol were becoming more overcrowded and Filipinos from these islands emigrated to Negros' less densely populared plains. Negros' population (excluding Siquijor) increased from 270,891 in 1887 to 509,766 in 1903.[163] In sixteen years the population of western Negros (approximately Negros Occidental province) had grown from 148,137 (1887) to 308,272 persons (1903) while the population of the eastern part of the island (approximately Negros Oriental) had expanded from 122,754 (probably including Siquijor) to 201,494 (155,471 excluding Siquijor). More people were settling in western than eastern Negros. With passing decades western Negros' population was to become nearly triple that of the eastern part of the island. An election

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[162] The 1913 Underwood Tariff Act, amending the Payne-Aldrich Act, permitting duty free entry of all Philippine products into the United States, irrespective of quantity, provided that not more than 20 per cent of the final product was of foreign origin or manufacture.

[163] Census of the Philippines: 1903, I, p. 87.